

HISTORY
OF
MILITARY SCIENCE
AT
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
1870-1970

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INTRODUCTION

This centennial history of Military Science and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps Program at The Ohio State University is a summation of the principal events and program changes which occurred during the period. Excluded from this are meaningful statistics and significant photographs which should be included in the event that this work is published in order to add realism and color to the history.

Acknowledgement is officially made that Chapters 1 through 6 of this history are excerpts from the following three history volumes:

HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Edited by Thomas C. Mendenhall

Volume I

1870 - 1910

by

Alexis Cope

HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Edited by Thomas C. Mendenhall

Volume II

Continuation of the Narrative from

1910 - 1925

by

Osman Castle Hooper

Professor of Journalism

HISTORY OF THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The Story of Its First Seventy-Five Years

1873 - 1948

by

James E. Pollard

CHAPTER 1

The Ohio State University was founded on a grant made by an Act of Congress approved by President Lincoln on July 2, 1862. This act provided that there should be granted to each state an amount of public land equal to 30,000 acres for each senator and representative in Congress to which said State was entitled by the apportionment under the census of 1860.

In states where there was not this amount of public lands subject to entry at \$1.25 per acre the Secretary of the Interior was directed to issue land scrip in lieu of the deficiency thereof. The states were not authorized to locate this scrip outside of their own limits, but the assignees of the state might do so.

The land of scrip was to be sold and the proceeds invested "in stocks of the United States or some other safe stocks, yielding not less than five percentum upon the par value of said stocks," and the moneys so invested were to "constitute a perpetual fund," the capital of which was to "remain forever undiminished," and the interest of which should "be inviolably appropriated" by each state which should take and claim the benefits of the act "to the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the states may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

Each state was to bear all the expense of the management of the land, or scrip, and no part of the funds realized therefrom was to be applied, directly or indirectly, to the erection or repairs of any building or buildings. Under this act Ohio, having under the apportionment of 1860, twenty-one senators and representatives, became entitled to 630,000 acres of land scrip.

The Morrill Act, as it came to be known, was a landmark in public higher education. It has been well said that it "provided for the establishment of the most comprehensive system of scientific, technical, and practical education the world has ever known." Specifically, it provided for the creation of a permanent endowment for the resulting colleges and universities, it defined the scope of these institutions, and it stipulated that the initial endowment must be maintained undiminished and must be replaced if lost. The Morrill Act, in short, gave the great impetus to state-supported higher education throughout the United States and made higher education available for the first time to the masses.

In November, 1862, Governor Tod called a special meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, laid before it the Act of Congress, stated his own views thereon and asked the opinion of its members as to the propriety of accepting the grant. This board after due examination of the Act and careful consideration of its provisions, made a report to the Governor recommending its acceptance and the early establishment of the college contemplated.

The Governor in his annual message in January following his action, recommended the acceptance by the Legislature of the grant, mainly upon the ground that it provided for the teaching of military tactics. In the message, after dwelling at length upon the enlistment and organization of the militia, he called attention to the propriety of fostering by state aid a school for instruction in military science, and then added:

Assuming that you will agree with me on this subject, I beg leave to call your attention to the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862. I respectfully urge upon you the acceptance of the provisions of this grant upon the terms and conditions prescribed in the Act. Agriculture, mechanic arts, and military tactics can be taught in harmony; and in a time of war like the present it is difficult to determine which of these three branches of study is the most important.

When we recall the dark days of 1862 and the fact that when Governor Tod wrote his message at least 160,000 citizens of Ohio were enrolled in the armies of the Union - called to the defense of the country without any military experience or training, it is not strange that the part of the congressional grant which provided for the teaching of military tactics was given such prominence.

THE PRELIMINARY SKETCH

The State Board of Agriculture at a meeting held January 8, 1863, appointed a committee consisting of its president, Dr. N. S. Townshend, now professor emeritus of agriculture of the University, and the Hon. Thomas C. Jones of Delaware, to present to the Legislature a memorial requesting the acceptance of the grant.

The memorial was duly prepared and laid upon the desks of the members. The sentiment in favor of the acceptance of the grant was not unanimous by any means. The Hon. R. W. Tayler, then Auditor of State, in his annual report for 1862, opposed the acceptance of the grant on the ground that it would be a burden upon the state and also because of the character of the instruction provided.

He took issue with the Governor in these words:

The idea that a college for teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts can be successful seems to be visionary; and an institution where "instruction in the branches relating to agriculture and the mechanic arts are the leading objects," but including also "other scientific and classical studies" and "military tactics" will contain elements incongruous and destructive. It seems to me that the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts, in a college where military science is also taught would be almost as difficult as their peaceful pursuit in a country occupied by an army.

The General Assembly of Ohio met in adjourned session Tuesday, January 6, 1863, and on the 22nd of January, the Hon. Asher Cook from the Ottawa-Wood County district introduced into the House of Representatives a bill authorizing the state "to take and claim the benefits" of the Act of Congress above referred to and "to create an agricultural bureau," and on January 30, 1863, the bill was read the second time and referred to a committee of fourteen made up of the committees on agriculture and military affairs where it slept. No further action was taken thereon. At the same session on January 27, 1863, Mr. Cook also introduced a bill "to establish the Ohio State College of Arts." On February 3rd this bill was also referred to the same select committee as the bill last above mentioned.

On March 5, 1863, at the same session, the Hon. Peter Zinn of Cincinnati introduced a bill "to accept the donation of the state of Farmers College of Hamilton County and to fulfill the conditions of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, donating lands to the states for the establishment of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." On March 11, 1863, the bill was read the second time and referred to the committee on agriculture and military affairs. No further action was taken on either of these bills during this session.

On the 20th day of February, 1863, at the same session of the House, the Hon. Peter Hitchcock introduced a bill "to establish the Ohio Agricultural, Military, and Mechanical College." The bill was read the second time February 25, 1863, and referred to the committee on Agriculture. On February 26, 1863, it was reported back to the House with sundry amendments which were agreed to and also committed to Committee of the Whole House and made a special order for that day, but was not considered. On March 21, 1863, it was reported back by the Committee of the Whole House without amendment and on April 9, 1863, was indefinitely postponed, the vote on postponement being 23 yeas, and 6 nays.

At the same session of the General Assembly, on February 11, 1863, the Hon. Jason McVey introduced into the Senate a bill accepting the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, which was read the second time February 17, 1863, and on April 8, 1863, was read the third time and a motion to indefinitely postpone it was defeated by a vote of 12 to 16. On the same day it was referred to a committee of one, the Hon. W. B. McClung of Miami County, who probably put it in his pocket and kept it there, as no further action thereon is recorded in the journal of that session.

The foregoing is all that is recorded in the journals of the second session of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly in regard to the Act of Congress above named and the result was its practical rejection.

It was left to the Fifty-ninth General Assembly to pass the two most important Acts connected with the history of the institution. The first provided for the investment of the funds received from the sale of the land scrip. It made the funds a part of the irreducible debt of the state and provided that the interest thereon should be computed at six percent per annum, payable semiannually on the first days of January and July, and at such periods interest not drawn should be added to the principal. The second Act was that under which the institution was located and organized. It was introduced in the House by the Hon. Reuben P. Cannon of Portage County on the 12th day of January, 1870, and after a long debate in that body, on the 10th day of March, following, it was passed by a vote of 75 yeas to 24 nays. It passed the Senate on the 17th day of March, the vote being 25 yeas and 12 nays. It was signed by the presiding officers of the two bodies, March 22, 1870.

THE ACT OF MARCH 22, 1870

The Act above referred to has been called the Charter Act of College. It is entitled "An Act to Establish and Maintain an Agricultural and Mechanical College in Ohio."

The first section provided that "A College to be styled the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College is hereby established in this state, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress of the United States, passed July 2, 1862." "The leading object shall be, without

excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agricultural and mechanic arts."

But Ohio was slow to give tangible and continuing state support to higher education. In time it took advantage of the Morrill Act, passed in 1862, but it was eleven years after its passage before the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was to become the Ohio State University, opened its doors. It was another eighteen years before the struggling institution had the benefit of a direct state levy.

The detailed explanation of the Act and its promulgation are discussed in another volume of this history.

CHAPTER 2

To Professor Robert W. McFarland is to be accorded the credit of initiating military instruction. Having been Lieutenant Colonel of the 86th O.V.I. in the Civil War and realizing the provisions of the Morrill land-grant act, he called the students together in the autumn of 1874 and told them of the necessity of compliance. The result was an occasional drill without uniforms or arms and frequent recital by Professor McFarland of actual war experiences which inclined his hearers more to peace than to war. This program was continued until September, 1876, when Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, of the artillery branch of the regular army, was detailed as instructor, and the Department of Military Science and Tactics was created. Among the students who reported to him for drill, he found but two with more than six months' military training - Harrie B. Hutchinson and Charles B. Comstock, who were members of the Columbus Cadets, a private company that had been in existence for some years and had acquired a considerable local fame. These, he appointed as lieutenants, later designating Newton M. Anderson, another Columbus student, as adjutant.

According to the commandant's first report, there were about 100 men in the first battalion. Guns and uniforms were supplied tardily, and the first year's drill was engaged in by many cadets without either. The first uniform, which was suggested by Lieutenant Lomia and adopted by the faculty, was patterned after that of the artillery branch of the regular army, and was of light blue with a broad red stripe down each

trousers leg. The red stripe was subsequently changed to black, making the uniform more acceptable to students. Officers wore the plumed cap and carried each a sword in a metal scabbard hung from a maroon-colored sash which, with a white cross-belt, made the wearer a conspicuous figure. There were no shoulder straps nor collar insignia, but there were chevrons of gold braid varying in number with the rank of the officer. Artillery squad members wore red shirts without blouses. The cap ornament at first was a brass plate bearing the initials, "O.A. & M.C." Later this was changed to the design of the crossed guns.

From the War Department the commandant secured two brass cannons with caissons and full equipment and, while he remained, maintained artillery drill as a part of the instruction, C. H. Dietrich being the first cadet lieutenant in charge. The hour set apart for military instruction was at first the noon hour of each day. In winter there was drill, as well as instruction, indoors, a practice which became impossible when the enrollment grew to its proper proportions.

The first military prize drill was held in 1877, the second year of Commandant Lomia's service. Professor Joseph Millikin offered as one of the prizes a Military Academy sword; Trustee Joseph Sullivant offered a prize, and still other prizes - colors and medals - were provided from a fund to which various members of the faculty contributed. The sword went to the best battalion officer, colors to the best drilled company, a medal to the best artillerist, etc. There were also tests that ran

through the year, with medals for the best grades in military science, as well as tests in marksmanship. For the last-named a rifle range was provided, with the firing-point on the brow of the hill and the target near the river channel. Among the individual prize-winners of 1877 and 1878 were Chester C. Shepherd, Arthur B. Townshend, John A. Spielman, M. E. Nutting, C. H. Dietrich, J. Miller McDonald, H. R. Pool, E. O. Ackerman, H. Hyatt, George W. Dun, E. E. Corwis, W. B. McClung, John F. McFadden, and C. B. Baker. These facts are important as showing the zeal of the commandant and the interest he was able to inspire in the students.

Dr. Orton, the President, had a special word for the "success" of the department of military science and tactics. "It has promoted the health of those engaged in it," he commented, "and has improved their bearing . . . It has worked in the interest of college discipline by the value that it sets upon punctuality, precision, and obedience to authority . . . The drill is, on the whole, popular with the students. To some, of course, it is distasteful, and but few would be regular in it unless they were required to be, but most are glad to be obliged to render the service, for they see and appreciate the advantages derived from it." Any softening of the requirements, he saw plainly, "would certainly lead to demoralization and failure. If the drill were made voluntary, it would not last a term."

However, by the Act passed in 1878 by the General Assembly it was provided "That the educational institution heretofore designated as the

Ohio agricultural and mechanical college shall be known and designated hereafter as "The Ohio State University." As indicated, it fixed the number of Trustees at seven, described their powers and duties, and directed the Governor to call their first meeting. The act again put a limit of \$3000 on the salary of the president and \$2500 on that of professors. It stipulated, too, that the Board should provide "for the teaching of such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, mines and mine engineering, and military tactics, and such other scientific and classic studies as the resources of the fund will permit; but no student will be required to study military tactics or take part in military drill, or provide any military or particular uniform, except those who elect to study military tactics." The inclusion of "mines and mine engineering" was an expansion of the original program, and the optional feature of military drill was a departure from the original policy.

By the action of the General Assembly and the faculty in 1878 military drill was made optional, and the number in the battalion dropped in the following year to 38. The resolutions adopted by the trustees at the time of the change were as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees are impressed with the necessity of assuming some responsibility as regards military drill, the following resolutions are adopted with a view of insuring its greater efficiency:

Resolved, That students electing military drill shall be required to continue in this for the period of one calendar year from their entrance therein, the date of entrance in every instance to be determined by the date of the student's own signature in a book kept for that purpose by the professor of military science and tactics. Non-compliance with this requirement must be met with the dismissal of the student from the University, unless especially excused by the faculty.

Resolved, That students, while undergoing military training, shall wear a uniform as at present or as the faculty shall prescribe from time to time. A period of four weeks will be allowed students from the date of entrance to the drill in which to provide themselves with the required uniform.

Resolved, That an academic value will be given to the Military Department, and said department shall be placed in one of the schools of the University. The theoretical study of tactics and military science shall count as half a study. In applying this rule, a cadet shall be considered as having been a commissioned officer all of the year in which he receives his promotion, provided that he hold his office until the end of that academic year. No value will be given to the study of tactics, when not taken in connection with that of military science, as the acquiring of a knowledge of the former is a necessity with all cadets holding office.

Resolved, That the faculty will provide a duty, instead of drill for those who do not engage in it during the hour set apart for military instruction.

Resolved, That no student shall wear the military uniform prescribed by the faculty, except those who drill and those who have completed a two years' course of practical and theoretical military training, under penalty of dismissal from the University.

Resolved, That when the University Battalion of Cadets, or any part thereof, is ordered by the faculty to take part in any public service, procession, prize drill on the campus, or exercises on

Commencement Day, the cadets shall obey the order, under penalty of suspension for the remainder of that and all of the next university term, even though this term should be in the next academic year.

Resolved, That students undergoing military instruction shall be required to render the military salute to their commanding officer and to the professors of the University, on meeting them anywhere outside of the University Building.

Resolved, That the existing faculty regulation by which a student is expelled from the University on receiving eight reports for breach of military discipline in any one term is hereby fully approved and indorsed.

Every student who offered himself as a cadet was made familiar with these resolutions and was required to sign the following:

We, the undersigned, having read and carefully considered the resolutions of the Board of Trustees with reference to the Military Department, do hereby bind ourselves to conform to and abide by said resolutions and also such regulations, present and future, as are found necessary to the efficiency of the Military Department.

Despite his earlier assertion that if military drill were made optional "it would not last a term," Dr. Orton registered no formal objection to the action of the Legislature in making it voluntary. "This action changes essentially the status of the Military Department," he remarked. "It is still, however, rendering good service to the institution." About half of the men students, he added, had elected drill. He questioned the wisdom of the Legislature in making military drill voluntary although he recognized that "public sentiment in Ohio, so far as it takes cognizance of the subject at all, is divided in regard to it."

In 1880 President Orton noted that the past year, "had been a fairly successful one in every department." He also noted the return to the policy of compulsory military drill following the repeal of the law which forbade it.

It had reached almost the vanishing point when in 1880, under pressure from the commandant, drill was made compulsory for all freshmen and sophomores and all students in the two-year preparatory department. At that time also came the listing of military instruction and drill at full credit as one of the requirements for graduation.

The action restoring compulsory drill was taken at the Board meeting of June 17, 1880. This affected all male students except "those physically unfitted for such drill, such as may be excused by the President of the Faculty, upon reasonable grounds, and the regular members of the Junior and Senior classes."

Military instruction was now permanently and definitely established and was successfully carried on, though with comparatively small numbers, by Lieutenant Lomia until January 1881, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant George Ruhlen, of the Infantry, who served till 1883.

The first musical organization of the Military Department was a drum corps consisting of eight snare drums, a bass drum, and three fifes. To the music of this corps which was in charge of Joseph N. Bradford as First Sergeant, the first student cadets marched. When the band was organized the drum corps disappeared, Bradford being transferred to the

band as snare drummer. If tradition is to be trusted, the organization of the band was due to the musical enthusiasm of Edward Orton, Jr., who one day, hearing George D. Makepeace playing a cornet in the "Old North Dorm," was so pleased that he bought for himself a cornet which Makepeace taught him to play. That was in the fall of 1878. With a vision of a University Band he brought together the students who could play band instruments, and an organization was formed with Makepeace as the first leader and instructor, early in 1879. Three had played in bands before and three owned their instruments; the others were supplied with second-hand instruments purchased with a fund voted by the trustees. Thus encouraged the band membership increased till by Commencement Day of that year it had 16 members - George D. Makepeace, Harry Hyatt, Edward Orton, Jr., John A. McDowell, William F. Whitten, Charles E. Higbee, Dudley T. Fisher, Edward Downerd, Charles V. Pleukharp, C. R. Vanderburg, I. N. Keyser, George W. Knopf, Theodore Tarbox, Joseph N. Bradford, F. W. Hubbard, and Frederick Shedd. Two of these, it will be observed - Orton and Bradford - became professors in the University. Orton was the second leader of the band. The band's first public appearance was at the reception following the graduating exercises of the class of 1879.

But the band had its trouble as well as its enthusiasm. The personnel was continually changing; some who were admitted proved to be poor material; practice at times grew irksome under the orders of the

Military Department of which it was a part, and then for failing to turn out with the battalion on Decoration Day, 1881, it came to an end as a military organization, to be revived two years later as a University organization with B. A. Eisen^{do}ichr as leader. He was succeeded in 1883 by Edwin Erie Sparks and he by other students till 1897 when there was an effort to secure a professional leader.

Gustav Bruder, who became leader of the band in the spring of 1898, had been invited the previous fall to take charge, but had declined because the duties would interfere with his engagement at the Southern Theater. Sergeant Robinson and Bandmaster Otto Neske of the 17th U.S. Infantry then stationed at the Barracks served for short periods in the fall and winter, and then Mr. Bruder came on the condition that his theater work should be the first consideration. Mr. Bruder says:

While the Makio for 1898 shows 24 members of the band, we really had about 14, some of them having dropped out for various reasons. The bandroom was in the basement of the Armory tower. On entering upon my new position, I soon found that the members of the band did very much as they pleased, no harmony, no discipline. They were a military band in name only. These conditions were responsible for the resignations of Robinson and Neske. In order to enforce discipline I was compelled to take two of the members to President Canfield who, after giving them quite a lecture, released them as members of the band and compelled them to drill in one of the companies. I am pleased to say that from that time I have never been troubled in the same way.

For a number of years we could get only 16 or 20 members of the band, as the college was small; and

some of these would drop out during the year so that when prize-drill day came we would have sometimes as few as 11 men and we would have to engage musicians from the city. In 1901 the band had 15 members, in 1903 21 members, and in 1904 27 members. About 1907, when we had 35 members, our quarters became too small, and we moved to the third floor of the Armory, the present location.

Of late years the announcement of a tryout has brought as many as 120 students, some good, some bad, some indifferent. We have latterly had from 60 to 65 members in the band, and if it had been only a question of noise, we could have had 100 or more. But from a musical viewpoint a well-balanced band of 30 or 40 pieces is far better than a bunch of noise however big. While at different times we have had brilliant performers on their respective instruments I will say that collectively this year's (1920) band is the best I have had during my 23 years' connection with the University.

The Reverend Walter Q. Scott, of Easton, Pennsylvania, formerly of Ohio, was elected President of the University and successor to Dr. Orton by the Board of Trustees in June 1881. President Scott's first report, dated less than five months after he took office, was necessarily restrained because of his unfamiliarity with the University and its operations.

As to military drill, he was pleased that "the large number of new students have readily united with the old" to form a "fine battalion." Such military training "in the natural growth of the University," he was confident, would "combine with the discipline of classes to produce an esprit du corps every way desirable, both for good government and for highest education."

Scott heartily endorsed military drill where the discipline had been made "more rigid in minor matters than it was his first year, and the result is obviously advantageous to all the interests of the University." No able-bodied students were excused from this requirement "except a very few . . . for want of means to purchase the uniform." Scott approved "this most excellent feature of our University system" and declared that "no equal portion of time devoted to other work in any department of the University produces larger and better results than the drill, in all that relates to the education of the citizen."

Military drill for sophomores was forbidden in 1884 due to scheduling problems. In mid-1885 a request from the commandant to rescind the order excusing sophomores from drill was "respectfully declined" because of "the difficulty in arranging the class work so as to provide for such drill." In June 1886, the faculty was asked to arrange the recitation schedule so that the sophomores might "avail themselves of the benefits of military drill."

The interest of the students grew keener with the years, and there was a real zest in their military work. The class of 1886, as its memorial, gave to the Battalion a sword to be offered as a prize in the annual drill, the sword to go to the winning company and to be inscribed with the name of its captain. A committee consisting of Wallace Sabine, George Smart, and H. P. Smith discovered it in a Connecticut collection of antiques and bought it for the class, which made due presentation of it

to the Battalion. In 1910, when 24 names had been inscribed upon it, a new sword was given and an endowment fund was provided by the survivors of the same class for the purchase of other swords as needed. The old sword, now transferred to the trophy room, is thus described by

Mr. Smart:

It is of the U.S. Army pattern of the date, with straight, sharp-pointed, 32-inch blade, light as a thrusting weapon. Both sides of the blade are highly ornamented with etched designs for some two-thirds of its length, the letters, O.S.U., forming the center on one side, and the spread eagle on the other. But the interesting part of the blade is the remaining third, both sides of which are filled with the names of the captains of the winning companies, one for every year since 1884, except one year, 1885, when there was no prize drill. This was by vote of the Battalion, and its historical result is that the name of Frank Taylor, who was even beforehand so evidently the winner of the contest that the other companies outvoted his own, does not appear on the sword. It is pleasant to record that his company presented him with a handsome sword, still treasured in his family as one of the memories of him. The hilt (of the old sword) is a combination of open scroll-work and repousse figures, the most prominent of which is a mounted and mail-clad knight. The end of the hilt is finished as the top of a column, wreathed with laurel and crested with an eagle poised for flight, and under the wreath appears the heads, presumably of the dogs of war. The hilt, as well as the shoe and bands of the scabbard, is heavily gold-plated and shows little effect of the wear of 26 years. Between the bands, the scabbard bears on one side the etched inscription, "Presented to the Best Drilled Company by the Class of '86." The rest of the scabbard is weighted with rich ornamentation.

Mr. Smart also describes the sword presented in 1910:

The new sword, or more properly the saber is of the regulation army pattern of today. The 32-inch blade is not entirely for looks, and possesses many qualities of the celebrated Damascus blade, flexibility being not the least of them; it has the modern slight curve and sharp point. One side of the blade is ornamented for two-thirds of its length with a rich design, both conventional and symbolic, centering on the letters, O.S.U. The other side of the blade is left plain for the inscription of the names of future winners. The gold-plated basket handle is beautifully chased on the outside; the inner part next to the horn grip being plain in order to preserve the usefulness of the weapon. The metal scabbard is highly polished, but ornamented on the outside. These decorations include the spread eagle, with the scroll "E pluribus unum," while between the bands is etched, "Presented to the Best Drilled Company, 1910, by the Class of '86." The bands are richly wrought and again involve the letters, O.S.U. monogrammed in silver against the gold, and the silver medallioned coat-of-arms of Ohio. This second sword, while not so ornate as the first, is artistic in design and finish, and has usefulness to its credit as well as beauty.

In 1887 Lieutenant Blocksom was succeeded by Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne of the artillery, who remained as commandant for three years. It was in the spring of 1890 when the battalion consisted of four companies that a company composed of those who ranked highest was made up to participate in a prize drill that had been scheduled for Portsmouth, July 4. There were 31 men all told, with Edward Sigerfoos, captain, O. Oster and A. H. Kennedy, lieutenants. The boys had been challenged by other military companies and prepared for the drill with a firm purpose to win the first prize of \$500 and show their challengers that

military instruction at the University was something more than a form. Their competitors were Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, O. N. G., of Springfield, and the Avondale Zouaves of Avondale. The last-named arrived late, after the parade, in which the Springfield company and the Ohio State University company had participated. To make conditions even, the Zouaves were required to march over the parade route. Then began the competitive drill, one of the requirements of which was that blank cartridges were to be used. The University company met this requirement with ease, for they had so been drilled, but the others were at a disadvantage, as they had disregarded the rule. For this and other reasons, the University company won first prize with a grade of 98 percent, while the nearest competitor received but 91 percent. In the winning company, besides the officers already mentioned, were: R. V. Myers, E. Evans, E. K. Coulter, J. H. Bone, C. R. Swickard, C. R. Hamilton, D. S. Heggler, W. K. Landacre, F. C. Alsdorf, A. P. Cherrington, J. H. Coursault, G. H. Davis, J. D. Dunham, C. T. Esterday, R. L. Green, L. M. Griswold, W. H. Ide, G. E. Johnston, H. L. Johnston, W. H. Knauss, R. M. Lee, T. Lindenberg, G. S. Marshall, H. A. Miller, F. E. Murray, O. Myers, G. W. Rightmire, E. G. Robinson, A. A. Serva, J. W. Smith, and M. Weston.

The detail of Lieutenant Charles E. Kilbourne as Professor of Military Science and Tactics having expired in June, 1890, the Board of Trustees earnestly requested an extension of his service, but the request was refused.

Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, 17th U.S. Infantry, was thereupon at the request of the Trustees appointed to the vacancy and entered upon his duties at the fall term of that year.

Lieutenant Alexander Ogle, after one year's faithful service as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, during which he won the respect and confidence of his associates and the students under his care, was compelled to resign on account of ill health. He meditated a trip to the Pacific Coast, but died at the residence of his father in Somerset, Pennsylvania, a few weeks after his resignation.

Lieutenant Eugene T. Wilson, First Artillery, U. S. A., was chosen and detailed as his successor.

In 1892, the mounting enrollment was reflected in the battalion which needed an additional 100 rifles. But Dr. Scott was concerned about the inadequacy of indoor facilities for this purpose. "I look upon the drilling of students in the basement of University Hall in bad weather," he declared, "as seriously detrimental of their health. The space is contracted, much of it is dark, and all of it ill-ventilated. . . . To require active exercise in such a place is to poison the system and to create the most favorable conditions for severe colds and protracted disease." Unless other arrangements could be made, he recommended that he be authorized "to dispense with drill whenever the weather is unsuitable for out-door exercise." A petition from "the football team" to be excused from drill "to devote that hour to football practice" was

approved "subject to the same rules as govern military drill." Six months later a similar plea was approved on behalf of nine members of the baseball team.

In November, 1894, the Trustees adopted a resolution to the effect that their former action "excusing students from taking part in athletic contests from military drill was only intended to be temporary and not a general rule."

Lieutenant John T. Martin, Artillery, succeeded Lieutenant Wilson in 1895 and served as commandant until 1899.

In 1896, on faculty recommendation, it was "ordered that each male student of the University be required to perform two years cadet service, one hour daily, as a condition of graduation." Such service was to be given in the first two years in residence, but the president might "for good causes" excuse from such service or substitute equivalent physical training.

The alumni association in June, 1896, adopted a number of resolutions which for some reason, were not laid before the Board until May, 1897. In the first, the alumni congratulated the Board, the president and his associates "upon the splendid progress" of the University and pledged "anew our most hearty support in behalf of any measure that will advance the welfare of our alma mater." They also voiced the opinion that "a well drilled, disciplined and efficient military department exercises a powerful influence for good on the work of every other department of the

university, and imparts to the student body an esprit du corps most desirable." They also applauded the higher standards of admission and hoped that "the same excellence in the quality of work demanded will be maintained as the university increases in attendance, faculty and material resources." They also asked that a committee be named to adjust the "marked inequality in the amount of work required in the several departments" leading to the B.Sc degree.

CHAPTER 3

Four months before commencement, 1898, the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Havana harbor. This event proved of world-shaking consequences although the war that began two months later was of brief duration. This, too, had its effect on the University. The drop in attendance that spring was greater than usual, the president commented, "because of the large number which responded to the call of their country and their state, enlisting for the war with Spain. While we regretted to have them leave, and while we felt almost the anxiety of parents as these dear boys went to the front, we could but feel that it was proper that this ready and hearty and generous response would be made by the graduates and students of an institution which is endowed and largely supported by the general government. . . ." A complete roster of those who enlisted was not available, but in the Fourth Ohio alone it was estimated that there were nearly 200 graduates and ex-students. "The University rejoices in the men who thus honor their Alma Mater in honoring the nation, the state and themselves," he went on. "May they be safely returned to the equally useful and equally honorable duties of that which in this country is falsely called private life - for there can be no private life in a free republic; every man is born an officer of the state, and is responsible for law and order and peace and prosperity for all, through all." By special faculty action all seniors who belonged to the National Guard and enlisted with the first call for volunteers were granted their diplomas.

The war with Spain left only a passing mark upon the University since peace was proclaimed less than four months after hostilities began. An effort was made to form a University company of volunteers, the regular commandant was called to active duty, and a good many former cadets enlisted in the Fourth Ohio, especially Battery H. But there was no extensive disruption of University work or personnel such as marked the two later wars.

In April 1898, a tempest occurred over the failure of the faculty to let the cadet battalion turn out to help give the 17th Regiment a proper send off. A resolution of criticism was introduced in the State Senate. This caused President Canfield to send a letter denying that the cadets had laid any such request before the faculty. "I was surprised and indignant last evening, in the senate chamber," he wrote with some warmth, "to hear some question raised by two or three senators as to the patriotism of the faculty of the university. I beg leave to assure you and your colleagues that no body of gentlemen in Ohio is more deeply, enthusiastically and wisely patriotic than the faculty of the State University."

A week later the Ohio State Journal told of the formation of a volunteer company. "The volunteer company of The Ohio State University," it reported, "was organized Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. For the present the officers will not be selected. Captains Ford and Haigler have been appointed to take temporary charge. Tuesday and Thursday there will be squad drill and the company drill will be put through the new

manual." The "Captain" Ford mentioned later became Lieutenant General Stanley H. Ford, U.S.A., the first alumnus of the University to attain so high a rank in the Regular Army.

By early May, Lieutenant John T. Martin, the commandant, was called to war duty. As no substitute was provided, Dr. Canfield took over the work. The president, the Ohio State Journal informed its readers, "will take charge of the work and the company will go through the remainder of the year without a commandant. . . . From this time on exercises will be conducted more vigorously and discipline more strictly enforced, as the weather and conditions of the companies permit." Meantime the Trustees authorized the refund of a proportionate amount of fees for the spring term to students who had entered military service.

Not long before commencement, the Ohio State Journal told of another attempt to form a volunteer company. "Captain C. E. Haigler of the graduating class is canvassing among the students," it reported. "Nearly all the students who desired to enter the service have already enlisted, as shown by the dissolution of the last volunteer company. . . . This company was composed almost entirely of officers of the O.S.U. battalion, and when it was seen that there was small chance for them receiving volunteer commissions, the company dissolved and has not drilled for over two weeks." Although peace was proclaimed August 13, 1898, it came too late to enable most of the undergraduates who had enlisted to return to the University that fall.

Major J. T. Burns replaced Lieutenant Martin as commandant in 1899 and served for only one year.

The victory of the selected company at Portsmouth had served to put new zest into the work. So, too, did the erection of the Gymnasium and Armory, when for the first time it was possible to provide a duty, as an alternative of drill at the hour set apart for military instruction. Then there was double requirement and a fixed standard of physical training. From the first the battalion had appeared in drill and parade on special occasions on the campus and had marched with other organizations at gubernatorial inaugurations and at other times in the city, always to the credit of the instructors and to the pleasure of the gathered throngs. But now with an armory, emphasizing at one the military and physical training of the student, an impetus not before present was felt.

In 1900 Captain George L. Converse of the cavalry came to be commandant and continued in that post until 1918, when he was promoted to a colonel and appointed by the War Department as regional inspector of the Student Army Training Corps, and, on the demobilization of the corps, returned to the retired list. In his report for that year, President Thompson wrote:

Colonel Converse, as a retired officer, came to the service of the University in September, 1900, and served continuously for 18 years as commandant of cadets . . . He brought to his service an intelligent comprehension of the problems of military instruction in the land-grant colleges and steadily strengthened the military department through all the years of his service. There never was a year when he had adequate assistance, for the reason that the War Department never met its obligation to this and other similar institutions. Nevertheless, Colonel Converse met the situation with unusual efficiency as few men could have done.

He is a man of the finest quality, well advised on all military matters, a thorough soldier, and an officer who commanded the loyal support of officers and students. His long term of service marks the most noteworthy history of military instruction in The Ohio State University. His retirement, due to the policy of the War Department (not to assign retired officers to active duty at the colleges) was a matter of regret to the University. He carries with him the esteem and confidence of the University and of thousands of young men who have passed under his instruction.

With the growth of the University enrollment, the number of students seeking military instruction increased. The commandant asked the War Department for an assistant in vain. The trustees provided a clerk, and in 1914 provided a salaried assistant in the person of Truman D. Thorpe, who served for two years, resigning when in September, 1916 the department detailed Lieutenant Robert G. Sherrard to assist as professor of military science and tactics. The war in Europe had aroused the Government to new possibilities, and others were sent: Captain James D. Tilford, also as professor, and the following sergeants: Andrew D. Clark, George Armstrong, John S. Peters, A. J. Merrill, and J. F. Madden.

In the meantime, the University had largely increased its appropriations for student officers, assistants to the commandant, honorariums to students, and needed equipment. Ralph D. Mershon, President of The Ohio State University Association, in June, 1915, gave \$300 for a student assistantship. At the same time, John G. Battelle of Columbus, pleased by the showing the battalion had made

in the Governor's inaugural parade, gave \$100 to be used as a prize for proficiency in military work, and in the following year gave \$1000, the interest to be used as an annual prize for the best solution of a military-map problem outlined by the commandant.

CHAPTER 4

In April, 1917, the United States entered the World War and the campus became in large measure a military camp.

"The gravity of the situation and the serious consequences flowing from the World War," President Thompson wrote later, "cannot be understood at this date but this University, in common with other institutions of learning, will doubtless as the war proceeds prove its patriotism and its loyalty by every possible service." This was done in various ways. Many were given leaves of absence to take military and civilian posts in the prosecution of the war. Part of the campus itself was quickly turned into a training ground.

"Probably the most distinctive feature of the year," Dr. Thompson commented, "was the establishment of a school of Military Aeronautics." In May, 1917, he attended a conference in Washington out of which grew a plan to establish six "ground schools" to give the preliminary training for men in the Signal Corps of which aviation was then a part. A letter from the War Department, dated May 5, formally authorized the ground school, but two days earlier President Thompson named a faculty committee of three "to proceed to Toronto, Canada to make a study of the methods in use by the English Government" for the training of aviators. Squadron A of the new cadets reported May 21, others followed from week to week, and Squadron D "started first work in engines" June 11. Hayes Hall and the Armory were turned over to the exclusive use of the government for this work along with portions of Robinson

Laboratory and Orton Hall, while the cadet mess was set up in the Ohio Union.

The Board of Trustees, at its June 1918 meeting, adopted the following resolution unanimously and copies of it were sent to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker. The Board reaffirmed its attitude of helpfulness to the Government in the conduct of the war and approves the action of the President in granting leaves of absence to many professors and instructors whose services can be utilized by various branches of the military service.

We believe that the main object of all public institutions, as well as of individual citizens, at the present, is to render the most direct service possible towards winning the war.

We believe also that the experience gained by members of our faculty in active service will become of great value to the University when they return, after the war shall have been won and the great task of reconstruction shall have been undertaken.

While maintaining the scholastic and educational work of the University at its present high standard, we are not unmindful of the priority of the country's immediate need, and hereby commend the policy of the President, and assure him of our approval of any action which will place at the command of the Government all the resources of the University, including the services of any or all members of the faculty whose special skills or knowledge may be demanded.

The war came to an end not long after the fall term of 1918-19 got under way. Yet the work of the campus was partially disrupted for some time to come. The president's annual report showed 105 staff members in government service. Fifty-eight were in uniform,

thirty-nine others in government work but not in uniform, and eight men in the division of operation and maintenance were also in service.

But the year as a whole, he felt, "had had more unfortunate experiences I believe, than any other year in the history of the University. These were chiefly the outgrowth of the war and war activities. It is a matter of some satisfaction, however, to report that before the year had closed . . . the University, both as to Faculty and students, had returned with enthusiasm to the ordinary pursuits of education. Notwithstanding these unfortunate features, the year, and indeed the entire war experience, had been a serious and important education, and the future will doubtless profit in a large degree by the experience."

Since the war was now over, President Thompson reviewed the over-all part the University had played in it. Its activities fell naturally into two divisions - those of the alumni, faculty and students, and those of military agencies on the campus. These last centered in the aviation ground school and of the Student Army Training Corps.

He reviewed briefly the work of the aviation ground school or School for Military Aeronautics. It opened in June, 1917, and was continued until August, 1918. Special facilities for it, including enlargement of the Ohio Union, aviation laboratory, gun range, barracks, and hospital cost upwards of \$125,000 besides \$41,320 for additional land which was bought "to provide facilities for landing airplanes" on campus. Some of these facilities were still in use years later. A school for adjutants and another for balloonists were organized still later. These provided short intensive courses of instruction to

prepare men for specific duties. The instruction was given partly by Army officers and partly by the faculty. The number of men trained on the campus in these schools was as follows: pilots, 1291; adjutants, 887; and balloon officers, 219 - total, 2397.

The S.A.T.C. was the forerunner of the later R.O.T.C. It was a plan, to quote the president, "to provide a combination of general education and military training in such a way as to make available in a short space of time young men with some preliminary training for officer material and noncommissioned officers." When first announced in the summer of 1918, many students assumed that they would be able to carry the usual courses in college "and at the same time be regularly enlisted men receiving fundamental military training for service" until they were called. But on August 31, 1918, Congress lowered the draft age to eighteen which changed matters considerably and, in Dr. Thompson's words, "put the chief emphasis upon the military, rather than upon the educational feature of the work." One difficulty was the dual authority. "The result was that in some cases," Dr. Thompson added, "the program was practically entirely military, while in many cases students failed to accomplish satisfactory results from either a military or educational point of view. A double-headed administration is ordinarily unsatisfactory; in this case, it was well nigh disastrous." He went on:

The fact that the prevailing influenza epidemic came soon after the S.A.T.C. was organized proved a most unfortunate circumstance. It broke in upon the entire program, and while the death rate was very low at this Institution, the sick list

was large and the interruption was serious. Approximately four hundred men were involved in the epidemic. In addition to this, there was some delay in arrival of uniforms, bedding, barracks equipment, and this confusion made the treatment of soldier students a very difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory matter. The armistice was signed November 11, 1918, before the effects of the influenza had passed, and on December 10-12th the final demobilization took place. A considerable number of men left college in the hope that they might return at some other date to better advantage. There was general rejoicing over the signing of the armistice, and soon after a very widespread relapse of public sentiment and a great deal of resentment at the unsatisfactory way in which the S.A.T.C. had been conducted. Many of the unfortunate results were unavoidable . . .

Figures supplied by the registrar showed that the S.A.T.C. had a grand total of 2018 on the campus of whom 905 were 20-year olds, 604 19-year olds, and 509 18-year olds. At the time of demobilization only 1046 were left.

According to a survey published in 1931 by the U.S. Office of Education, Ohio State was second only to Cornell in the number of officers and men who served in the war and who received their training in the Land Grant colleges. Cornell led with 6850 and Ohio State was next with 6591, of whom 2777 were officers and 3814 in the ranks. Of this total, 4495 were in active service, 1830 in the S.A.T.C. unit on the campus, 203 on the other campuses, and 66 in military air schools.

The University's own tabulation, compiled from official records, showed 135 war dead, distributed as follows:

Army - officers	44
noncommissioned officers and privates	71

Navy - officers	3
petty officers, seamen, Marines*	12
Civilians, etc.	5
Total	<u>135</u>

*One.

CHAPTER 5

In 1919, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Leonard of the U.S. Infantry, came as Commandant and Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and an entirely new era of military training in colleges was opened by the War Department under the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916. At a meeting of the Secretary of War with leading educators and army officers in February, 1919, a revised set of regulations for military training was determined upon. One result was to fix the normal personnel for military instruction at the University as follows: Six commissioned officers, 11 noncommissioned officers, and 20 privates from the regular army, all detailed by the War Department to conduct the department. The department was housed in the Military Barracks and the Aviation Laboratory erected during the war period, and all male students were required to complete two years of military training, excepting those registered in law, medicine, or dentistry, and those especially excused by the Military and Gymnasium Board.

Two courses - infantry and field artillery - were arranged, both practical and theoretical and divided into basic (first two years) and advanced (last two years) which is elective. Students completing the advanced course may be commissioned second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps; and since the University is rated as a "distinguished college", one graduating student is selected annually for appointment in the army as second lieutenant.

The old battalion was succeeded by a brigade of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of field artillery, a band of 60 pieces, and a trumpet corps, numbering at the annual inspection, May 20, 1920, 1756 men. The equipment for all training was complete, and to the prizes established in the earlier years medals and honors of various kinds were added.

As a result of inspection of the Military Department by a board of officers of the General Staff, the University was designated, June 12, 1920, as a "distinguished college", and a telegram from Adjutant General Harris to President Thompson, making the announcement, congratulated him and all concerned on the high standard of efficiency attained in the department.

In April and May preceding, the University rifle team met and defeated the teams of the American Legion, Indiana University, Illinois University, and DePauw University, winning in the competitions by 6 points, 44 points and 94 points, respectively.

The teaching staff of the department for 1920-21 was as follows: Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Lieutenant Colonel Charles F. Leonard; Assistant Professors, Major Clement H. Wright, Captain Edwin P. Parker, Jr., Captain Paul Murray, Captain Ralph C. Benner, First Lieutenant Frank E. Kauffman; instructors, Infantry, Regimental Sergeant Major William B. Cady, Battalion Sergeant Major William E. Nickell, and Sergeants Edward O. Kohn, Arthur R. Collins, Luke Brooks, and Oscar Anderson; instructors, Field Artillery, Sergeants Thomas D. Givan, Earl J. Smith, Thomas M. Lincoln, and Jesse S. Parker with

two mechanics and 15 privates acting as assistant instructors.

On November 11, 1919, the first celebration of Armistice Day took place on the University campus. There were 3000 participants in uniform, and a special feature was the sounding of taps by 16 buglers. Among the organizations, which were composed entirely of students of the University, was a battalion of former service men, many of whom had served abroad as infantrymen, artillerymen, and aviators. A detachment that had served with the British Army appeared in the uniform of that country. The purpose was to repeat the observance each year as a reminder of the service rendered by students and former students during the war.

Another tradition established during the year was the ceremony of the sounding of taps at 10:58 each Wednesday during the school year, in memory of those students who made the supreme sacrifice. At that moment, at the bugle call of "Attention," all students on the campus, halted, those in uniform assuming the salute, those out of uniform remaining uncovered while the bugles sounded taps. Women students stood during the period.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonard was succeeded as Commandant in September, 1923, by Lieutenant Colonel G.L. Townsend, who in 1924 was succeeded by Colonel Arthur M. Shipp.

The issue of compulsory drill became increasingly troublesome in 1925. Acting President Rightmire also reported at the December 14 Board meeting that his office "was receiving many communications concerning the continuance of compulsory drill at the University."

All such communications were ordered referred to the faculty committee which then had the entire matter under consideration. The president reported at the May 24 meeting that the faculty had voted to continue compulsory drill.

During 1927-1928, the post of Commandant of Cadets went to Colonel G. L. Townsend who had served a previous tour of duty on the campus. He made a large place for himself in the University, serving in time as President of the Faculty Club and as Chairman of the Athletic Board. "Several years ago there was some restlessness here and there," President Rightmire commented in this connection, "because of the presence of military training in the State University, but for some time now no opposition has been heard."

The issue of compulsory military drill was quiescent, but the Trustees also heard a group representing the "Peace Committee of the Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends" at Barnesville. It requested the discontinuance of the compulsory feature of military training.

The Free Voice, a dissident student weekly, made its unauthorized appearance in January, 1931. It was small in format and its pages were few but, published and sold off the campus, it dared to speak its mind on campus matters as the Lantern did not or could not. A week after its appearance the student Liberal Club took a stand against compulsory military drill. This question had been aired somewhat five years earlier, a discussion which left the status quo unchanged. Part of the opposition to compulsory drill arose from honest doubt for it

was a time of growing pacifist feeling, but part of the opposition undoubtedly grew out of the attitude and methods of a commandant who antagonized an influential and vocal element in the faculty. An Optional Drill League was formed and in May, 1931, a student "strike" against the compulsory feature was urged.

Meanwhile the question came before the faculty and matters moved rapidly in the space of a few days. On May 15 by the narrow vote of 83 to 79 it approved a student petition for optional drill. The situation was complicated by the fact that the Legislature was in session and threatened to take up the issue as a matter of state policy. Five days after the first vote the Trustees and faculty stood firm on the policy of compulsory drill which the faculty, reversing itself on the basis of new facts and arguments, now sustained by a vote of 141 to 64.

At the May 20, 1932, Board meeting, the president presented the faculty actions of May 14 and 19 relative to the student petition requesting abolition of compulsory military training. The Board thereupon unanimously adopted the following resolution:

The Ohio State University was established for the purpose of enlarging and enriching the lives of those who might avail themselves of the opportunities it offers.

The Board of Trustees believes that it is now, as heretofore, the desire of the people of Ohio who own and support this institution that it shall be so conducted as to conserve and further all those educational activities that have stood the test of time and have proved their worth. Among these is Military Training. The Board sees no reason to change this requirement.

The great majority of students and faculty members are earnest, hardworking, and sincere in their appreciation of the opportunities offered by the State of Ohio.

The Board feels that the University should not be subjected to emotional criticism because of the unripe vociferations of a small group of students and a very few members of the faculty who were under no compulsion to come here and are under none to remain unless they can subscribe to the fundamental purposes of this University.

The last paragraph was particularly obnoxious to the opponents of compulsory drill.

In 1932, the old armory was turned over entirely to the military department.

In the Autumn Quarter, 1933, a special committee was named to pass individually on the claims of conscientious objectors to exemption from compulsory drill. Early in the new year, fifteen such claimants received and sixteen others were denied the exemption.. The losers appealed to President Rightmire but the Trustees backed him in his handling of the matter. A week after the committee action, seven of the "objectors" were suspended from the University for refusal to drill.

The opponents of compulsory drill continued active but by the end of 1935, both as a result of University, legislative and Congressional action, the policy was pretty well confirmed. In the autumn, however, another plea was made to make drill optional and anti-drill groups announced that they would continue the fight against it. An Ohio pastors' convention also registered its opposition and two bills were

introduced in the Legislature to abolish the compulsory feature. The Trustees meanwhile reaffirmed their decision to retain compulsory drill and in March this was upheld in the Senate. A few days later a bill proposing optional drill was killed in committee by a vote of six to three. A little later speakers were jeered at an anti-war meeting on the campus.

One other change during the year was in the composition of the campus R.O.T.C. This resulted in the practical disappearance of infantry and larger enrollments in artillery training and for engineering service. The seeds of World War II were already being laid and many of these cadets were to see service as junior officers. In connection with the change, the president said that "during the year the opposition to required military training in the University, which had been more freely expressing itself for a period of several years, reached a climax in an effort to control the military training through legislative enactment." University authorities and other advocates of such training as well as the opponents had their say before a House committee. The result was a joint resolution "approving the manner in which the University had all along been conducting the military training." The opponents failed similarly in Congress and, as Dr. Rightmire remarked, "the continuance, both of the federal and state governments, of military training for the future seems to be conclusively indicated." This proved correct prophecy.

The Trustees also made the legislative joint resolution favoring compulsory military drill a part of their official record in 1934. It

referred to a recent decision of the U.S. Supreme Court upholding such a policy at the University of California and to the unbroken policy of sixty years on the Ohio State campus. The resolution went on:

Whereas, The said University has been made unjustly the object of criticism and attack by certain citizens and groups of citizens because of its long-continued policy and regulations relating to military training; and

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of said University, in the proper exercise of powers and authority granted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in the fundamental statutes establishing the University and providing for its governance, has acted with wisdom and with fidelity to the public interest and welfare in requiring the training of students for the national defense; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the Board of Trustees of the Ohio State University is hereby commended for its steadfast and conscientious adherence to the high principles of patriotism and training for citizenship, as manifested in the requirement of military training for male students; and be it further

Resolved, That grateful acknowledgement be, and is hereby made, on behalf of the State of Ohio and its loyal citizens for the Ohio State University's substantial contribution to the national defense, made possible by said requirement; and be it further

Resolved, That the continued requirement of military training of students at the Ohio State University be, and is hereby approved.

Continued difficulty with Governor Davey over budgetary matters studded the school year 1935-36. The controversy with him over the University's needs ran through the summer, autumn, and winter. It

was punctuated by appeals, protests, charges and counter-charges. Even the football team was dragged into the fuss when the Governor, after the season, asserted that most of the squad were on the state payroll and not doing the work for which they were paid - a smear that was promptly disproved.

And although the tramp of marching feet began to be heard once more in Europe, there was another stir over compulsory military training. The Veterans of Future Wars made their appearance with the announced purpose of never again being caught in the military dragnet. To oppose them were the Americaneers, some of whose methods were so highhanded the group lost its campus recognition. The Veterans of Future Wars, which originated at Princeton, drew the ire of Governor Davey, there was talk of a peace "strike" at the University and although none materialized a peace meeting was held late in May. Finally, the University denied recognition to the Young Communist League although this did not end the matter.

The University's stand on compulsory military training was attacked in the convention of the Ohio Pastors' Convention meeting in Columbus in February, 1937. After lively debate it voted a virtual boycott of the University and only by a vote of 65 to 59 deleted from the report a charge that religion was openly ridiculed on the campus. "We state our deep concern over conditions at Ohio State University," it declared. Since the University refused to make military training optional or to allow students to take optional courses, it added, "It, therefore, leaves us no alternative. We shall do all in our power, as

religious leaders, to influence out young people to attend other institutions."

In rebuttal a Student Senate committee rejected the charges and expressed "astonishment and resentment at two recent attacks on the University by misinformed or plainly hostile individuals and groups." It pointed out that the pastors' convention ignored the fact that only two years earlier the Legislature "by overwhelming majorities" upheld the military drill policy. On the charge by a Columbus minister holding three degrees from the University that religion was "openly ridiculed" on the campus, the Student Senate statement said, "We have yet to experience this condition."

CHAPTER 6

In 1940 President Bevis reviewed in detail the part the University had played in helping to meet the national emergency through engineering defense training courses and other means, including the Research Foundation, aviation medicine, the Civilian Pilot Training program, a nurse training program, Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiting, the building of a new armory⁽¹⁹⁴¹⁾, the expansion of advanced military training, the offering of night school classes for non-college Army Air Corps candidates, and assistance in the Selective Service program. He also reviewed the manifold ways in which the University served Ohio citizens through the various colleges and other agencies, facilities, and activities such as WOSU.

Honorary degrees were conferred in 1942, upon Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese ambassador to the United States; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service director; Dr. E. G. Hastings, '98, University of Wisconsin; Captain Glenn S. Burrell, '94, U.S.N. Special awards were also made at commencement to Colonel George L. Converse, Jr., longtime commandant on the campus, and Ralph D. Mershon, '90, for their part in originating, with former President W. O. Thompson and former Dean Edward Orton, Jr., "The Ohio Plan for Reserve Officers," which was incorporated in the National Defense Act of 1916 which established the R.O.T.C. throughout the country.

The Navy "recognition school" had become the center of specialized

training in 1942-43. The "course" lasted sixty days, the enrollment was 120, and sixty new "students" arrived every thirty days. Besides U.S. Navy officers, the roster included men from the British Royal Navy, the U.S. Marines, the U.S. Army, the British and Canadian Air Forces, and others. It also included a handful of enlisted men from the U.S. Army and Navy. Another part of the campus war program consisted of four National Service Curricula which offered women students after three years of college work a fourth year concentrated on courses training them directly for war work. The curricula included accounting, industrial management, industrial engineering and statistics.

By spring, the University was approved as a basic training school in the Army Specialized Training Program for engineering courses, for training Army men in personnel psychology, for "area and language" training to fit men for foreign administration, for pre-medicine, veterinary medicine, dentistry and for preparatory work in the last three. All this was under what was known as an A.S.T.P. contract with the Army. Baker Hall and the Tower, Stadium and Buckeye Clubs were earmarked for the trainees and the University made ready to accommodate 1500 of them without seriously interfering with civilian student life and programs. The trainees were in uniform but their teachers remained civilians. Dr. Norval Neil Luxon, of the School of Journalism, was made co-ordinator of the program and Professor Lawrence E. Jones, secretary of the College of Engineering, was assigned later as assistant co-ordinator. The trainee program consisted of four thirteen-week terms a year.

A course in camouflage was offered in the National Service Course program. In the Spring Quarter five social science departments collaborated in a series of lectures designed to help students to a better understanding of vital war issues. Among the topics were "Ideas Behind the War," "Causes of International Economic Friction," "Social Problems of the War," "The Role of Government in War," "Financing the War," and "The Next Peace."

The spring quarter brought the enrollment to the lowest point in years. At the outset it was down to 8000 and many were leaving to enlist while others were called by Selective Service. The University was awarded the S.T.A.R. (Specialized Training Assignment and Reclassification) unit for the Fifth Service Command. This called for a maximum of 600 trainees at a given time, later increased to 1100. The A.S.T.P. program, meanwhile, was slow to get under way because each man qualifying had to complete a thirteen-week basic military course before he could be transferred to a training unit. The first A.S.T.P. trainees arrived on the campus in June.

Another look ahead to the post-war years was taken when Dr. Bevis named a faculty committee on post-war problems in July, 1943. This had been suggested by the Faculty Council. The committee was instructed to make its first report by November 1, 1943. As of that time also the enrollment, including hundreds of Army and Navy trainees, was down to 7166. Of these only 4489 were regular students in course.

Dr. Bevis reviewed the expansions and changes in the program to accommodate the S.T.A.R. and A.S.T.P. service programs, noting that as

many as 500 Navy and 3000 Army trainees were on the campus at one time. Nearly 700 dentistry medicine and veterinary medicine students sworn into active duty, most of them in the Army. Engineering trainees under the A.S.T.P. program were assigned for periods of from thirty-nine to sixty-five weeks, while these in the foreign area and language studies and in personnel psychology were to remain for twenty-six weeks. He called the steps taken to establish a School of Aviation "the inauguration of a program intended to make Ohio State the nation's foremost college training center of aviation." The aim was a comprehensive program of aeronautics.

Research projects established during the year were largely confined to war work. As of June 1, 1943, fifty were in operation under the Research Foundation with annual budgets, approximating \$2,500,000 and many more could have been had if men and materials had been available. A majority of the projects had to do with the development of weapons of war and were classified as restricted, confidential or secret so that little could be said about them. But most of them concerned aeronautical problems. Other research projects were related to war products, health and food problems, and civilian substitutes for critical materials.

The tide of battle had begun definitely to turn in 1943-44 and the full effects of the long conflict were felt on the campus in two significant ways. The enrollment, even with the service units included, touched the lowest point in twenty years. At the same time the first trickle of returning service men reached the campus, betokening the

great flood of GI enrollment of the post-war years. The University with a long eye to the future, was taking serious stock of itself to shape its offerings and program as far as possible to the world of tomorrow. The shooting war had another year to go but as far as it could the University was already preparing for a future measured by greater usefulness both on and off the campus.

When the autumn quarter began the enrollment stood at 9232, a drop of 1920 from the autumn of 1942. The largest shrinkage was in the freshman class. The University, meanwhile, was trying to maintain and extend the personal touch wherever it could. A personal letter from Dr. Bevis went to each of the more than 5000 A.S.T.P. trainees so far assigned to the campus. The University also sent a memorial certificate to the next of kin of those of its alumni and former students who had lost their lives in service.

With the enrollment under 10,000 the Army and Navy trainees and others in uniform comprised more than 40 per cent of the total. In the fall quarter they numbered 3732. The winter quarter service enrollment was down, chiefly because 205 of the men were sent to Officers' Candidate Schools. By this time more than 2000 had been graduated by the Recognition School.

In the spring quarter the enrollment reached its lowest point since 1917-18. It fell to approximately 6170 of whom about 4400 were regular civilian students, plus 500 in Twilight School. The lowest previous spring quarter was in 1923, the year the quarter system began, when there were 7041 students. While the semester system was still in force the figure was equalled in 1917-18 when the total was

6187, of whom 4187 were civilians and about 2000 S.A.T.C. trainees.

The current drop was caused by a change in armed forces policy which sent about 1700 men to Army camps and presently to the fighting fronts. Of the 905 left on the campus, 638 were in dentistry, medicine and veterinary medicine. Enrollment in the College of Law was down to thirty.

CHAPTER 7

The end of World War II brought many changes in ROTC here at The Ohio State University. Total enrollment in the University expanded greatly above the pre-war levels. Many veterans returned to campus and were exempt from ROTC. However, the two-year requirement remained for those without prior service.

The Army ROTC activated six different branches to offer the cadet a choice of training in 1946. These were Air, Artillery, Chemical, Engineer, Signal, and Medical. In 1948, six other branches were activated: Dental, Veterinary, Pharmacy, Transportation, Ordnance and Armor, and it was then possible for the cadet to receive training in practically any branch of his choice. A notable exception was infantry, which did not offer branch training at Ohio State following the war.

Another significant change occurred in 1946 when the air branch of the Army ROTC was initiated. The unit remained a part of the Army ROTC until 1949 when it achieved the status of a separate academic department, under the administration of the first Professor of Air Science, Colonel Merwin E. Potter. Colonel Potter, retired, now serves the University as Assistant Dean of the College of Commerce and Administration.

In 1956, the Army made a major change in the course of instruction. To provide a program of instruction more compatible to other University courses, American Military History was given to all freshmen cadets. Ohio State University was host to a National Conference on American military history designed to establish this new course in an effective

manner. Similarly, other military courses were revised to provide a general background enabling a graduate to enter any arm or service. The specifics of branch training for the new Second Lieutenant were left to the service schools after he entered active duty. This provided an even wider choice for the cadet in selecting his branch of service upon graduation and furnished a more rounded program for all cadets.

The year, 1956, was very significant in more ways than one. This was the year that Novice G. Fawcett became the Eighth President of the University replacing President Howard L. Bevis who retired. Since his assumption of the Presidency of The Ohio State University, he has not only maintained but has increased the support, cooperation and rapport between the Office of the President and the ROTC Departments which began with President Thompson during the days of the Ohio Plan. In 1957, ROTC added a flight instruction program. This provided, at no cost to the cadet, flight instruction in a light airplane. All three services participate in this instructional program.

One note of sadness occurred during the early morning hours of Saturday, 17 May 1958; The Armory caught fire and the upper floor was completely gutted. Restoration costs were prohibitive, so the University Trustees decided to demolish the old campus landmark. As a result the Naval ROTC was forced to move to its present location in the men's gymnasium.

The year, 1959, was a routine one with the usual day to day business of educating cadets being conducted in a normal fashion. But in 1960 the problem of mandatory military training was again raised in

an attempt to eliminate the requirement. President Fawcett appointed a faculty committee to take a new look at the program. Throughout the study, the President maintained close contact with the committee, giving it the guidance and wisdom of a seasoned and understanding educator and administrator.

Recognizing the need for national defense education on a continuing basis and realizing that military instruction on campus is a splendid method of preparing the student for effective service to his country, the University, under President Fawcett's leadership, established a unique Defense Studies Option Program that became the envy of other Universities throughout the country.

Under the Defense Studies Option, students, male and female, may elect either ROTC or other courses as specified by the student's college. The Defense Studies Option Courses or Instruction are in a field other than the one in which the student is majoring, thereby requiring him to broaden his interests. Although most women chose studies other than ROTC, there were a few attending Air and Military Science Courses.

Contrary to the fears of the 1920's and 30's, the end of required ROTC courses had not damaged the program, indeed, it had advanced it. In 1960, the ROTC Departments commissioned a total of 125 cadets and Midshipmen. The total number of cadets and midshipmen enrolled in 1960, the last year under the compulsory program, was 4200. In six years since reorganization under the options plan total ROTC enrollment had increased to more than 7,000, an increase of about 70%. This by

itself indicated the wisdom of the Defense Studies Option.

The Army program includes courses on National Security designed to challenge the cadet and make him understand the U.S. commitment in Vietnam and to anticipate other world trouble spots. Such thought provoking courses are given throughout the four year program so that even those who do not take the advance course will have a better understanding of the difficulties facing our nation. Examples of this were the talks given by General Wheeler and General Johnson in the Spring of 1966. Although, they were invited to the campus by the Ohio Staters, their speeches became a part of the lecture series "US Role in World Affairs" for the cadets. Training in weapons, leadership, small unit tactics and staff procedures are also conducted. During the summer following their junior year, Army cadets attend six weeks of field training. Here they get their first close look at the Army in the field and receive realistic tactical training. In effect, they get an opportunity to put into practice what they have learned in the classroom.

Under the impetus of the ROTC Revitalization Act of 1964, sweeping changes were made. The adoption of a new Two-Year Program, enabling a cadet or midship^amen to receive a commission after two years of ROTC, is now a reality on this campus. This program is particularly beneficial for those university students who enroll the first two years at one of the university's distant campuses. They are also able to complete the ROTC program in the two remaining years on the main campus.

Two and Four Year Scholarships, formerly used only by the Navy, were authorized for Army and Air Force ROTC. Many Army and Air Force cadets have joined the midshipmen and are currently studying under these scholarships.

In addition to the curricula of the three ROTC Departments, each department has certain cadet organizations which have been formed to develop leadership, represent the departments and university at drill meets, provide service to the University, and promote comradeship among cadets and midshipmen.

The ROTC Program has produced many distinguished graduates. Among these are: General Curtis E. Lemay who graduated in 1932 as a second lieutenant of artillery. He was a leader of the Army Air Corps during World War II. After the Air Force was established as a separate service, he organized and commanded the Strategic Air Command and later became Chief of Staff of the United States Air Force.

Brigadier General Robert R. Linvill was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry from Ohio State in 1935. Most recently, he commanded all U.S. Forces in the Dominican Republic until their withdrawal.

Brigadier General Clement St. John was recent commander of Walter Reed Army Hospital.

United States Representative Wayne L. Hayes, from the 18th Ohio District, and Richard W. Pickens, President of the Texas Aluminum Company were graduates of the ROTC Program.

LTC (Res) W. Wallace Stover, winner of the Distinguished Service Cross and National President of the Legion of Valor, is now Secretary of the College of Education.

John T. Bonner, Jr. received his commission in 1943 in artillery. He is now the Vice President for Educational Services at this University.

Many other military, political, and industrial leaders also received some military training at OSU. Among these are: Major General Medaris, former CG Missile Command, Redstone Arsenal, and Major General Beightler, former Commanding General, 37th Infantry Division.

Perhaps our most recent claim to fame has been the vast increase in enrollment and prestige that the ROTC program is enjoying on campus. From September 1968 to September 1969, 419 Army, 58 Navy and 86 Air Force Officers had been commissioned from the ROTC program at Ohio State University, bringing the total to over 8000 who have been commissioned since ROTC first started here. Much of our recent success has been due to the splendid support given the program by the faculty, the University administrative officers, and President Fawcett, who symbolizes this support and spirit of cooperation in his everyday relations with the ROTC Departments, and with the cadets and midshipmen.

The centennial year (1969-1970) of the university will be a critical one for military science and ROTC on this campus due to attacks on ROTC in institutions across the nation. In addition, recent revisions to the Defense Studies Option Plan authorized a broad range of elective courses for students who do not desire ROTC. The lottery

system of selective service should not affect the ROTC program adversely. Enrollment in the Army ROTC program at the start of the autumn quarter, 1969, was about 3400 cadets.

CHAPTER 8

CADET DIVISION

The Cadet Division is organized into four brigades, each commanded by a Cadet Colonel, under whom is a deputy commander and a unit staff. Each brigade commander and staff is responsible for all leadership training conducted at one of four leadership laboratory periods on Mondays. This organization is modified according to the number of cadets scheduled to attend each of the four laboratory periods.

The Division General Staff, which is patterned after the Regular Army Staff, is responsible for the planning and proper execution of division operations within its capabilities and the authority granted to it. The principal staff members are supervised by the Chief of Staff who is responsible to the Division Commander. The Staff carries on various functions, for example:

1. The G-1 maintains attendance records.
2. The G-2 disseminates information through publication of the Weekly Bulletin.
3. The G-3 plans training for the Winter and Spring Quarters.
4. The G-4 handles the logistical aspects of the Division.

In addition, the Division Commander appoints personnel to serve on the Company and Field Grade Promotion Boards which recommend Military Science IV promotions, and appoints members of the Honor Committee who review violations of the Advance Course Honor Code.

Initial assignments for Fall Quarter are based on the individual's performance at Summer Camp, ROTC grades, and college standing at Ohio State University. After a trial period, respective positions are made permanent, and individuals are promoted to grades commensurate with the command and staff positions.

All activities of the Division are under the direct supervision of the Office of the Commandant of Cadets and all seniors are directly responsible to that office in matters relating to leadership laboratory. However, the division operations are accomplished by the senior cadets in order to afford them the greatest opportunities for the development of administrative and leadership skills.

The leadership laboratory periods for the academic year are as follows:

1. During fall quarter leadership laboratory is planned by the cadre. Freshmen and sophomores receive dismounted drill training. Juniors receive instruction in voice and command and lead squad-size units on a rotating basis.

2. During winter quarter, freshmen receive dismounted drill; sophomores attend classes on noncommissioned officers' use and support; and juniors receive a pre-summer camp instruction.

3. During spring quarter, all classes receive instruction in company and battalion mass formations in preparation for Division Review and Corps Day Review. Juniors receive some periods of instruction in the school of the soldier with weapons.

In addition to the weekly leadership laboratory, the Division Staff also organizes and directs a five day training exercise conducted at Fort Knox during the spring vacation designed to acquaint juniors with barracks life and the phases of training they will experience at summer camp to include M-14 firing, compass course, patrolling, squad and platoon tactics, individual tactical training, leadership reaction test, and daily rotation of leadership positions. All training and evaluations are conducted by seniors who serve as platoon evaluators, instructors, assistants, and aggressors. A Cadet Officer in Charge, appointed by the Division Commander, uses members of the general staff to function as special staff for the purpose of channeling information, responsibility, and authority in matters relating to the training exercise.

This phase of training provides, in addition to an orientation to summer camp, practical application of administrative, leadership and teaching principles and skills which they will need on active duty.

The value of our cadet organization is that all benefit through actually planning, conducting, and participating in activities directly related to the active service. The basic cadets begin by learning the fundamentals of soldiering on the drill field and in the classroom. As they progress through four years of ROTC training, they are provided the opportunity to teach and apply these same skills.

MERSHON HONORARY

Mershon Honorary was established on 13 December 1954 in order to recognize outstanding leadership and academic qualities in the Advanced Course Military Science cadets. The society was established in honor of, and named for, Colonel Ralph D. Mershon, who was an 1890 graduate of Ohio State, one of the drafters of the national ROTC concept and a generous benefactor to the University, leaving it nearly eight million dollars at his death in 1952. The insignia worn by Mershon members to distinguish them while in uniform are a scarlet and grey cord, ribbon and shoulder patch.

In order to be selected for membership in Mershon Honorary, a cadet must be in the Advanced Program, have at least a 2.5 cumulative point hour and have demonstrated outstanding leadership qualities. Each spring approximately 25 juniors are initiated into the Honorary. The membership may not exceed 15% of the Advance Course cadets.

In order to fulfill its preamble to serve better the Military Science Department of this University, this society is dedicating its efforts to insure a viable program of instruction which is acceptable to the Professor of Military Science and the cadets. This is being accomplished by the Mershon membership through liaison between the ROTC cadets and the Professor of Military Science in matters of ROTC policy and curricula.

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT - PERSHING RIFLES

The Regiment, with headquarters here at The Ohio State University, consists of twenty-one units and organizations, representing seventeen schools throughout Ohio, West Virginia, and the Eastern portion of Kentucky. There are also three junior ROTC high school units which are affiliated with the Regiment. One unit is in Kentucky and the other two units are in Ohio.

Operations conducted by this headquarters include inspections, legislative assemblies, a shoulder-to-shoulder rifle match, and a regimental drill meet held annually in the spring. Operations of the various units of the Regiment are typified by those of our Headquarters Company, Company A-1, which will be covered later.

The National Society of Pershing has adopted seven higher ideals as symbolic of the areas of excellence toward which its members should strive.

The Regimental Headquarters level is most concerned with military studies and administration, but not, of course, to the point of neglecting the others. The remaining ideals are best achieved by the individual members or their units, but general military proficiency and efficient administration can be affected directly by Regimental Headquarters. The general, underlying concept that serves as guidance in our dealings with superior and subordinate headquarters is that Pershing Rifles exists not for its own perpetuation but for the benefit of its individual members and the United States Army. By stressing the proper military

procedures for leadership, planning, and administration we strive to bring out proficiency in these fields within the units of the First Regiment.

PERSHING RIFLES - COMPANY A-1

Many Pershing Rifle Companies include members of all three ROTC programs. At OSU only the Army participates. Company A-1, as the Ohio State unit is known, serves as Headquarters Company of the First Regiment in addition to supporting one of the nation's top rifle teams, a Civil War Squad which duplicates Civil War manual, weapons and uniforms, and an Infantry Drill Regulation Team, an Exhibition Drill Team and a Counterinsurgency unit specializing in hand-to-hand combat and counter-guerrilla tactics.

Company A-1 was recently named the best company in the First Regiment for the second consecutive year.

SCABBARD & BLADE

Scabbard and Blade is a Military Society for outstanding third, fourth and fifth year students in the Reserve Officers' Training Program.

The purpose of Scabbard and Blade is stated in the Preamble to its Constitution.

a. To preserve and develop the essential qualities of good and efficient officers.

b. To take a more active part and to have a greater influence in the military affairs of the community.

c. To spread intelligent information concerning the military requirement of our country.

d. In addition, here at Ohio State, our purpose is to gain knowledge and meet contemporary officers of other services.

"M" Company, 1st Regiment of Scabbard and Blade is a tri-service organization consisting of 33 cadets and midshipmen. Eleven students are selected from each service based upon:

a. Scholarship

b. Demonstrated Leadership

To accomplish the stated purposes, the Scabbard and Blade members take part in many and varied activities:

a. Meetings are held each month to plan activities and allow cadets to apply leadership and initiative.

b. Each month speakers are presented from one of the three services.

c. Field trips have been planned by each service to various locations. These trips are organized by each of the three services and oriented toward the sponsoring service's mission.

d. Social activities are also planned including a dinner party during the spring quarter.

e. In addition to these activities, Scabbard and Blade also provides a sword arch for the Annual Army Grand Ball.

COED CADET CORPS

The Coed Cadet Corps was founded in the fall 1958 and the Coeds have always served the campus of Ohio State University and have supported the Army ROTC Department in a number of ways. Each year the Coed Cadets have assisted with Greek Week and Army Blood Drives. They have acted as hostesses for all the pre-commissioning ceremonies and have gone to high schools with Army cadets to help with Operation Senior. They also have participated in the monthly Taps Ceremony which is held in honor of Ohio State University graduates who have died in combat. They have received several awards for participating in the various drill meets. Several Coeds are chosen as sponsors for the Pershing Rifles, Merston Honorary, Rifle Team, Pistol Team, Association of the United States Army Company, Memorial Honor Guard, divisional units, and the Ranger Force. In addition, several girls contend for the honor of Army Grand Ball Queen. They have collected paperback books on campus and sent them to Vietnam and they have also sent photo post cards to soldiers in Vietnam.

As a drill unit, the Coed Cadets have assisted in the flag raising ceremonies at two football games. The drill team also marched for a

basketball half-time show, which was televised locally; and they have participated in the Purdue Invitational Drill Meet, the Dayton Drill Meet and the Ohio State Regimental Drill meet as well as the Cherry Blossom Festival.

ROTC RIFLE AND PISTOL TEAMS

The ROTC Rifle Team has approximately twenty-nine Basic and Advanced cadets try out with an average of twelve active members. They participate in numerous shoulder-to-shoulder matches with such schools as the University of Dayton and Xavier University. They also accept challenges from other teams and participate in postal matches.

All three Ohio State Rifle Teams enter the Walsh Invitational Match held annually at Xavier University, where about 18 schools are represented.

The Varsity Rifle Team, which is composed mainly of ROTC cadets, improved upon their 5th place finish in the Walsh Meet in 1969 and attained an outstanding record in Big Ten competition. The Varsity, for the third year in a row, won the Western Conference Championship and the Swanson Trophy in 1969.

The Pistol Team belongs to the Midwest Intercollegiate Pistol League, consisting of the University of Wisconsin, Ohio State, Murray State of Kentucky, Xavier and Dayton.

Normally, the OSU Pistol Team has eight eligible Varsity members, ten eligible ROTC members, and seven eligible girls. They have three regular league matches, one sectional match, and one championship match. The results of the championship match are forward to the National Rifle Association. Recently the ROTC Team was first nationally again. The girls were second place nationally with second and third place individually in 1969.

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MILITARY BAND

The Ohio State University Military Band, organized in 1878, is the oldest band on campus. From it have been developed: Ohio State's Marching Band, which marched at the 1969 Rose Bowl, Mr. Nixon's inauguration; Concert Band; and two Buckeye Bands. The first Military Band appeared as a 16 piece fife, drum, and bugle corps and was augmented by standard band instruments. This organization was student directed for 19 years until Gustav Bruder assumed leadership of the band in 1897.

The present Military Band, under the direction of Dr. Charles Spohn, is comprised of 134 Basic and Advanced cadets representing the Departments of Military Science, Air Science, and one midshipman. Seventy per cent of the band members are Army cadets. The band has its own chain of command of cadet officers, including a Band Commander, an Assistant Band Commander, an S-1, S-3, and an S-4.

In May, the band traditionally leads the thousands of ROTC cadets of the Army, the Air Force, and the midshipmen of the Navy pass the reviewing stand in Corps Day activities, now known as the President's Annual Review. In addition to performing at other campus military reviews in the spring, the band adds its enthusiasm to three or four home basketball games during the winter. It is interesting to note that the dark blue uniforms the band members currently wear were at one time worn by all Basic cadets in the Military Science Department.

One of the band's major accomplishments is a long playing record album made in 1960 which not only has been sold nationally but also has been accepted by Special Services, U.S. Army, as the album to be used to provide necessary music at overseas military bases where regular bands are not assigned.

THE ARMY ROTC BUCKEYE SCOTTISH PIPES AND DRUMS

The Army ROTC Buckeye Scottish Pipes and Drums is a unique organization of our 4,000 man Cadet Corps whose members have joined together for the purpose of learning and performing with the highland bagpipes and drums.

They were organized in October 1966 under the direction of Dr. Alden E. Stilson, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army Reserve, and represent a revitalization of the former 83d Division Artillery Bagpipe Band.

In keeping with this tradition, our pipers wear the red Hamilton Tartan in honor of Alexander Hamilton who organized an artillery company in New York City on 1 March 1776. This company, today, is Battery D, 5th Artillery, and is the only active Army unit which can trace its lineage to Washington's Continental Army. Because of the great inspiration and assistance lent to this band over the years by several former Pipe Majors of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), the Drum Corps of the band wears the Black Watch Tartan. Official permission for this was recently granted by her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother; formal presentation of this authorization was made at the Army Grand Ball on 26 April 1969 by the British Consul General who is from the Cleveland Consulate.

The training year begins with the active recruitment of novices during the opening of the autumn quarter. The novices train on the practice chanter or drums and are required to pass a proficiency test at the end of the quarter. If satisfactory results are achieved, they are accepted in membership and orders are placed for their pipes and uniforms.

Efforts to gain financial support for this organization through military channels have been unproductive. Costs for the uniform and equipment are borne solely by the members themselves, and represent a considerable cost.

During past years the band has performed at many campus functions to include the Military Open House, the Military Ball, the Cadet Division Review, Corps Day activities and intercollegiate athletic events. In addition, in 1968, they played at the Veterans Day Ceremony here in Columbus, as well as the Ohio State School for the Blind, recently made a fifteen minute television tape, and they have performed for several community activities.

UNITED STATES ARMY ROTC CHORUS

The chorus was founded at the beginning of winter quarter 1967. It has as its purpose the performance of patriotic and military songs that have become a part of our nation's heritage. The chorus is open to all Army cadets, and it is staffed and directed by cadets. The chorus performs at any civil or military function which may request a military chorus. The chorus has performed at such functions as the Military Ball, University Open House, pre-commissioning ceremony and during the Christmas season at Children's Hospital. Most recently the chorus performed at the American Legion Post in Delaware, Ohio, for their 50th Anniversary at which former Lieutenant Governor of Ohio and retired Supreme Court Justice Paul Herbert was guest speaker.

Starting with a membership of 15, the chorus has expanded to a membership of about 30. The chorus is constantly endeavoring to increase in both membership and scope of operation. The chorus has

prepared such songs for performance as BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC, OVER THERE, OUR BOYS, JOHNNY COMES MARCHING HOME, THE NATIONAL ROTC MARCH, which was written by a former ROTC Chorus Director at OSU, and the school alma mater, CARMEN OHIO. The chorus has a number of songs in the rehearsal stage such as the ARMY SONG and AMERICA. The insignia of the chorus is an Armor (yellow) colored shoulder cord worn on the uniform at all times, and an Armor colored field scarf worn only at performances.

MEMORIAL HONOR GUARD

The Memorial Honor Guard is a relatively new organization having been formed in January 1966. The purpose of the Honor Guard is to develop the members military knowledge and bearing by concentration on individual and unit drill proficiency and leadership. Only freshmen and sophomores are eligible for membership. This makes it possible for them to administer an organization of their own and to develop their leadership abilities, at an early phase of their ROTC studies.

An indication of the caliber of the members is the fact that all sophomore members and 75% of the freshmen members have received promotions within the Cadet Division.

The Honor Guard is dedicated to honoring those graduates of The Ohio State University who have died on the field of battle.

In keeping with this mission they participate in appropriate University ceremonies such as Taps and Rock Ceremonies. On call, they also support patriotic organizations in the local communities. During spring quarter they march in four parades and participate in three other ceremonies.

THE 2nd PHILLIP SHERIDAN MOUNTED COLOR GUARD

The 2nd Phillip Sheridan Mounted Color Guard was organized by the Basic Army ROTC cadets here at The Ohio State University to further proficiency in Military Science and Horsemanship.

The idea for such an organization was initiated by the students of the freshmen and sophomore class of our Cadet Corps.

The organization was officially recognized by the University's Student Affairs Counsel in April 1968. They are supported financially thus far by the membership.

Horses, uniforms, and other equipment and services required for the organization are being provided by the membership and friends of "The University". Because of the nature of our Color Guard, members are sought among those who have access to a mount in the immediate Columbus area, or who are willing to pay the expense of transport to and boarding of their horse in Columbus. However, others may join and participate in rides using rented horses or in non-riding activities.

There were about 15 active members in 1969. It appears that membership could be larger if the individual's expense of membership could be reduced. With this in mind every possible avenue of approach for fund raising is being explored by the membership. They anticipate increased membership. However, because of the individual expense to the member, the membership goal for the future is set at 35 members.

The organization has a mounted unit which utilizes authentic McClellan saddles and an artillery section equipped with an authentic $4\frac{1}{2}$ pound cannon drawn by a caisson. They also have an escort wagon for the foot mounted troops. They recently performed at the Annual State Horse Show, 21-22-23 March 1969. Their other commitments included Army ROTC Division Review, April 1969, President's Review (Corps Day) May 1969, Somerset, Ohio, Memorial Day Parade, 30 May 1969.

It may be of interest to know how the unit acquired the name 2nd Phillip Sheridan Mounted Color Guard. In order to honor a famous Ohio soldier of cavalry tradition Major General Phillip Sheridan was selected for his use of cavalry in his Valley Campaign of the Civil War and his post war expedition against Maximillian.

Phillip Sheridan was appointed to the United States Military Academy from Somerset, Ohio, in 1849.

COUNTERINSURGENT RANGER FORCE

This military organization is designed to develop the interests of those Advanced cadets desiring IMS designation, high summer camp evaluations, and ultimately a possible commission in the Regular Army.

The Ranger Unit is the newest of the military organizations on campus, with its beginning in January of 1968. Interest is increasing in the organization with membership growing rapidly.

The program facilitates in the field training and practical application of military subjects that cannot be learned adequately in the classroom such as: physical fitness, swimming, map reading, land navigation, communications, demolitions, survival, patrolling, military use of the rope, self-defense, first-aid, and weapons familiarization. Trainees must pass vigorous confidence tests in each of these areas before attaining active status. Upon completion of these tests, the trainee must appear before the Board of Review, where he is questioned orally concerning the eleven ordeals described above. By requiring these twelve ordeals for active membership, the members of the Counterinsurgent Ranger Force seek to uphold the highest ideals of military proficiency, learn skills which increase confidence and help become better leaders, and develop interest and enthusiasm in the ROTC program, thus motivating qualified cadets to seek a career in the Army.

ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY COMPANY

The Ohio State University Company of the Association of the United States Army and its certificate of charter was issued in Washington, D. C. on 3 October 1968, by the President of the National Association, Frank Pace, Jr. Membership in the Company is voluntary and open to all male and female students of the University who support the United States Army as an indispensable instrument of national security.

The mission of the AUSA Company here at Ohio State is to promote contact between the United States Army and the students of this University, particularly those students who are officers on delay of duty, completed cadets awaiting graduation, and ROTC scholarship cadets. The secondary mission is to assist its members in developing a general military knowledge and background.

To accomplish its mission the Company undertook several projects during 1968-1969. These included: A speech by Colonel Chiaramonte, Director of the Ohio Highway Patrol; a discussion by Lockbourne Air Force personnel covering transportation and administrative procedures for the shipment of personal effects and household goods upon reporting for active military service; a Command Post Exercise to develop and improve our command and staff skills; and a speech entitled "The Future of the ROTC" by Brigadier General Hannum, Director of ROTC Affairs, Department of the Army. As a result of the General Hannum meeting the Company was awarded the Outstanding Company Award for the Best Single

Meeting by an ROTC Company at the AUSA Annual Convention in Washington, D. C. during October 1969.

During the coming year the Company plans to follow much the same format as previously. Scheduled are a talk by Colonel Lattin, President of the Second Regional Command, AUSA; a social gathering with cadre personnel from our ROTC Detachment; and another Command Post Exercise. Also, there are plans to arrange for several guest speakers from the community such as a member of the Columbus City Police Department's new civic liaison squad.

OPERATION SOS

Operation SOS is an organized movement to help students see the advantages of high school and higher education. This project was initiated by The Ohio State University Army ROTC cadets on SOS Tuesday, 12 November 1968, as designated by proclamation by the mayor of Columbus. On that day a team of cadets consisting of three male cadets and one coed went to a Columbus area school and talked to students who felt that the time they had spent in high school was a waste and that the "real world" was all the education they needed. The success of the program, or at least the greatest attribute of its procedures, is the fact that the talks are conducted on a student to student basis rather than the teacher to student relationship. The insertion of this useful

tool into the counselling system of secondary education will be the answer to many of the problems which arise in the area of student alienation and high school drop-outs. The students are counselled on future military opportunities as well as on the chances for success in civilian life with an inadequate formal education.

The cadets have made appointments at area schools and conducted forty-minute presentations plus many personal confrontations with interested students. The continuation of this helpful service from The Ohio State University Army ROTC cadets is an attempt to keep misled and confused students in high school and prevent further misunderstanding about college life and the United States Army. It has served as a liaison between high school students and the military, and between high school and college students, and has done so without having to work around the ever present barrier of the generation gap. This beneficial counselling and friendship extended by these cadets has made great progress in keeping near drop-outs in school. In short, the cadets have been ambassadors not only for the United States Army and higher education but for the encouragement of good citizenship.

OPERATION SENIOR

Operation Senior is a program designed to orient the high school senior with the Army ROTC Program before his entrance into college. Although the instructors in the Military Science Department conduct

orientations for incoming freshmen, they have found that this is the first time many of the students learn about their obligations and choices, which means that they must choose their course in a matter of hours. It is felt that if these students and their parents were informed of the various requirements, choices, and programs several months prior to the student's entrance into college, the student could plan ahead for the program best suited for him.

To meet this objective, Operation Senior was organized in March, 1966, to orient college bound seniors with the Army ROTC program as it is offered in colleges and universities throughout the United States.

The operation scheduled for the 1967-68 school year was a single phase program. It was conducted during the Christmas break, 16 December through 23 December 1968. During this phase, 101 Advanced cadets volunteered to return to their hometown high schools to explain the Army ROTC Program and answer the students' questions. After discussing the program the cadet speakers distributed ROTC literature packets to students to assist them in discussing the program with their parents before making their decisions. Thirty-one cadets were selected and scheduled to attend 30 high schools in the State of Ohio. During that period they personally contacted over 1200 seniors and distributed 4300 ROTC packets. The 1968-69 operation was a speakers program only and did not include literature distribution.

The program has been enthusiastically received by the principals and counsellors in the majority of the high schools visited by our cadets.

Cadet volunteers were recruited and given data forms to complete indicating the school(s) they wish to visit. They coordinated the program with the other colleges and universities in Ohio offering ROTC to be sure their program did not conflict with any other similar program. A letter was sent to the selected schools to explain the program and ask for permission to speak. The cadet volunteer was then notified as to his obligation following the school's response. A letter of introduction for the cadet and a poster for publicity of the program were returned to the school.

All participating cadets were briefed as to how they should give their presentation. The cadets were given a speech outline and were authorized to speak from their personal experiences. Upon completion, the program was evaluated through questionnaires from both the cadets and the schools.